THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 993.] SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Truft made to the fubfcribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper,* and *Henry Toler, jun.* to fatisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houfe of William Anderfon & Co. of London, will be fold, at Hanover court houfe, on Wednefday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the faid THOMAS HOOPER, to wit:

One Tract containing eighty feven and a half acres, more or lefs; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract of 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or lefs. The four firft tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The laft mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the fame which the faid Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Alfo

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blackfmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnfton, } Truftees.

Richmond March 16, 1802.

Manchefter Turnpike Company.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Stockholders to the faid Company are requefted to attend at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks'* Tavern in this place on Saturday the 1ft of May next, at 11 o'clock, to chooſe five Directors agreeable to law.

THE MANAGERS.

Manchefter, March 24, 1802. 4w.

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamfburg Diſtrict.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 13, 1802. tf.

HAY.

THE gentlemen of Richmond and Manchefter are refpectfully informed, that they may be fupplied with HAY at 5*f.* and BLADES at 6*f.* per 100 lbs. delivered at my Plantation at the New Bridges, eight miles from Richmond.

James Govan.

April 8th, 1802. 1t

The Subfcriber has a convenient

Brick Ware-Houſe,

ON the back ſtreet, leading from the Canal Baſon to Shockoe creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will alſo pay ſtrict attention to any COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

Near to the ſaid Warehouſe, there is a convenient

Dwelling Houſe,

to be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of June next.

James Innes.

Richmond, April 14, 1802. cp 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 *Dollars worth of well aſſorted*

DRY GOODS,

OF a late Importation, at the firſt coſt, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inſpection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF

His well Aſſorted Stock,

At very reduced prices, for Caſh.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, April 1ſt, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

FOR SALE.

ON the fourth Wedneſday in the preſent month, (April) the ſubſcriber will ſell, at public auction, his leaſe of four years, from September laſt, of the

Croſs Keys Tavern,

two doors below the Court Houſe, in the city of Richmond, and give immediate poſſeſſion. There is attached to this tenement a good ſtable, and very large lot of land, newly enclofed with poſt and rails, a good garden, a commodious yard, and hen houſe. The whole ſubjected to a rent of 84 dollars per annum, in monthly payments of 7 dollars per month. The whole of the buildings are in good order, and all except the dwelling houſe and kitchen put on the tenement at the expence of the ſubſcriber, which coſt him upwards of £ 100. He will treat with any perſon on the ſubject, in the interim, at private ſale. There can be no better ſtand in this city, for nearly one third of each month in the year, being two Courts holden at the Courthouſe, (which is in 20 yards of the place) in every month, eight of which are quarterly courts, which hold 6 days each. Should the perſon who rents, wiſh to purchaſe a quantity of ſuitable FURNITURE, the ſubſcriber will ſupply them as it ſtands in the houſe.

Nathaniel Childers.

Richmond, April 7th, 1802. tdf

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by the late Francis Lockett, ſen. dec. for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, for ready money, on Thurſday the 15th of April next, at the houſe where the ſaid Lockett, dec. lived,

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

(or as many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid debt with the expences of ſale, &c.) The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL,
J. HENDRICK.

Manchefter, 24th March, 1802. [tds]

☞ The ſale of the above Negroes is poſtponed till SATURDAY the 8th of May, when it will certainly take place.

April 19, 1802.

THE GENTLEMEN who hold ſubſcription papers on behalf of the College of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to forward the proceeds of their collections to CHARLES FENTON MERCER, Eſq. or to Col. ROBERT GAMBLE, of Richmond, in order that they may be tranſmitted as early as poſſible, to the Treaſurer of the College.

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH,
Preſident and Agent for this purpoſe, appointed by the Truſtees.

W. and D. Burr,

Have removed to the firſt houſe below the Eagle Tavern, ſign of the Cock'd Hat.

In addition to their former aſſortment, they have juſt received and offer for ſale on *very moderate terms,*

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Engliſh and American
HATS and SHOES;

Gentlemen's Faſhionable Summer Beavers;
Do. do. Caſtors, Rorams, & plates;
Ladies do. Beavers;
Youth's Fine and Coarſe Hats;
Cordees and Felt Hats;
Servants' Glazed Hats Livery Bands,
Ladies' Superfine Fancy printed, and color'd Kid, Lamb ſkin, and Morocco Shoes;
Gentlemen's Superfine Dreſs Shoes;
Do. 2d & 3d quality.

Merchants ſupplied with Hats of every deſcription, at low rates.

☞ On hand, as uſual, a good aſſortment of Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Richmond, April 18, 1802. 1aw tf

Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very uſeful invention (which unites the accuracy of ſcales to the conveniency of ſteelyards) has ſent a few pair to the ſubſcriber, for ſale.

They are of different ſizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thouſand weight. They are found to anſwer all the purpoſes of weighing with the greateſt preciſion; inſomuch that they are uſed generally in Boſton, not only by the merchants, but at the cuſtom-houſe, and by all the public officers of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, their uſe being authorized by an act of that Legiſlature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the ſtandard, which together with their convenience muſt give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in uſe.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

The Aurora of the 5th inſt. charges this paper with mutilating the paragraph which was given from Mr. Gallatin's report on Mr. Pickering's accounts. The extract as applicable to the objects of its publication, is ſo far from being mutilated, that it is complete to prove what was intended, and what was there ſtated; to-wit, that Col. Pickering has not applied any of the public money to his own uſe; and this explicit declaration, is not controled, by any ſubſequent part of Mr. Gallatin's report.—It was very unneceſſary for us to retail that part of the report, that did not relate immediately to this object. Whether Mr. Pickering had always applied the money to the ſpecific objects of appropriation, was not for us to enquire; it is in the hands of a committee to make its report thereon. But when it had been frequently repeated in the Aurora, and other papers, that Mr. Pickering and others had robbed the Treaſury—when the Treaſury books were *privately filched* from the office at night and laid open to the inſpection of a *midnight meeting*, when extracts of unſettled and unexplained accounts were publiſhed to prove theſe charges—and when we were repeatedly and confidently referred to the official opportunities, abilities and diligence of Mr. Gallatin, for the truth of theſe aſſertions—and when the public mind has been awakened, by the appointment of a committee for the purpoſe of this inveſtigation—conſidering all theſe circumſtances and electioneering tricks, we did, and ſtill do believe, that nothing more concluſive could be given on this ſubject, than the award of the very man who was *privy* to all theſe midnight tranſactions, and to whom we were confidently referred, to have the charges ſubſtantiated. This award, take the whole or any part of the report, goes fully to exculpate Mr. Pickering, from applying any of the public money to his own uſe.

The Aurora takes great merit to itſelf for publiſhing the account correctly. This we believe has never been denied. It required no great ſagacity or ſkill to copy figures from the books of the Treaſury which laid open to view, particularly when aſſiſted by the preſent ſecretary of the treaſury, one or two members of congreſs, and a then clerk of the office. Let thoſe perſons who compoſed the midnight meetings in third ſtreet, Philadelphia, anſwer to themſelves for the manner in which the books of the public office of the Treaſury were ſtolen and replaced at different times, and the diſhonorable uſe which has been made of thoſe ſurreptitious extracts. Was it not well known at the time when theſe extracts were taken and publiſhed, that the accounts were imperfect, and could not poſſibly in their then ſtate prove any defalcation? It was well known to ſome at leaſt of theſe perſons. And it was likewiſe well known that their intended purpoſes would be attained before the ſtatement could be fully diſproved, that it was at a time when the public mind was much agitated, and it might have the effect wiſhed for on the approaching elections. It had its effect; it did go very far to ſow ſuſpicion and jealouſy againſt the late adminiſtration And we deem it a ſacred duty to expoſe, as theſe tranſactions come to light, the baſe tricks and low arts, by which the party now in power compaſſed their election It ſhall conſtantly be our endeavour to ſtrip them of their meretricious ornaments, and expoſe them in their native colours, to the public view.

A new paper has lately been ſet up in Waſhington under the title of the *Literary Advertiſer.*" Whether the advertiſements are more *literary* than thoſe in other papers we cannot ſay If thoſe which have already appeared of negroes and bilious-pills for ſale are to be taken as ſpecimens we ſhould conclude that there can be no great reaſon for this ſtrange title. It is a little remarkable that the firſt number of this paper appeared on the very day that Mr. Randolph introduced his bill for granting to the heads of departments 100,000 dolls. without ſtating to what purpoſe the money was to be applied, and at the ſame time urging that ſo preſſing was the neceſſity as not to allow time to amend the bill by inſerting the object to which the appropriation was to be made. Preſſing as the caſe was, however, Mr. Randolph conſumed thrice as much time in proving that no time could be ſpared as would have been neceſſary to amend the bill in ſuch a manner that every member on the floor would have voted for it, provided the money was to be applied to a proper object. It is impoſſible to ſay why Mr. Randolph and his friends were ſo determined and perſevering in keeping the purpoſe for which they wanted that money out of ſight; or why they ſo pertinaciouſly refuſed to let the application of it be limited by the bill to lawful purpoſes. It is alſo impoſſible to ſay why this new paper ſhould at the ſame juncture appear, without the name of any Editor or printer, and even without deſignating the particular place of its publication.

(*U. S. Gazette.*)

In the reply of Citizen Carnot, formerly preſident of the Executive Directory of the French Republic to the report made on the conſpiracy of the 13 Fructidor, by J. C. H. Bailleul, in the name of the ſelect committee, printed in 1799, page 46, there will be found the following paſſage:

"I recommended giving to the Duke of Parma ſome portion of the Papal territories and part of thoſe of Modena in exchange for Louiſiana and Florida, which the king of Spain was to have ceded to us for the ſake of procuring a more conſiderable eſtabliſhment for the infant. In this I perceived two advantages. Firſt, the advantage not of erecting a new republic in Europe, *but of republicanizing a fine extenſive tract of country in America, which would have given us ſo great an influence over the United States,* and of which the blunderers, or traitors, who negociated the treaty with Spain, did not procure the ceſſion, although it might have been eaſily obtained."

Americans, remember that the project of Carnot has lately been effected, not only in its general features, but even in its detail. The duke of Parma has been provided for in the Italian territory—Louiſiana has been ceded to France—and ſurely, Buonaparte's views and expectations cannot be ſuppoſed to be very widely different from thoſe of his predeceſſors.

[Ibid.]

Extract of a letter from H. R. Saabye, Eſq. conſul of the United Sates of America at Copenhagen, to the Secretary of Sate, dated January 16, 1802.

"The ſhips of the United States have not been ſubject to any quarantine here. Faith has been given to the bills of health brought by them, and the crews have been permitted to come aſhore, after having been examined on board by a medical member of the board of quarantine.

"The further meaſures adopted in the United States will tend to ſtrengthen this confidence, to which I have contributed every thing in my power by communicating to the quarantine commiſſion, the ſketch of the bill of health, and by conferring with them upon the meaſures to be taken, beſt conſiſtent with precaution and leaſt obnoxious to trade. The conſequence whereof has been a circular letter, ſent by the Royal Chancery to all magiſtrates in the Daniſh dominions, and whereof I have the honor to enclole a tranſlation.

"You will certainly be kind enough, to make known, what is neceſſary reſpecting the ſpecial certificates, deemed neceſſary to be procured for cotton and other commodities of ſame nature, that the want of the ſame, may not occaſion any delay to the ſhips carrying theſe articles."

(CIRCULAR.)

Extract of a letter from the chancery at Copenhagen to the officers of Denmark charged with the buſineſs to which it relates, dated Jan. 16.

"At the ſame time we have to make known to you that after having conferred with the American Conſul, on the precautions beſt ſuited to the matter, and leaſt obnoxious to the trade, to be taken with reſpect to the ſhips bringing goods that poſſibly might be infected, it has been notified to the quarantine commiſſioner, in conſequence of its report, that the goods exported and brought hither from America are rice, tobacco, ſugar, coffee, and rum, which are all looked upon by the commiſſion to be incapable of tranſporting the contagion. Some ſmall parcels of cotton are brought here, but they come from the ſouthern ſtates where there is no diſeaſe.

"In regard to manufactures the country ſtill wants imports thereof, and conſequently no exports exiſt.

"With reſpect to the regulations eſtabliſhed about the bills of health, and their veracity, the American Conſul has received communications from the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States of America, according to which there is well founded hope, that the eſtabliſhed rules will be obſerved and even enforced by efficacious meaſures.

"The commiſſion alſo has deſired the American Conſul to requeſt the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States, that the ſtricteſt meaſures might be taken, particularly with reſpect to cotton, and other dangerous articles, and the veſſels bringing ſuch, that they might be provided with a ſpecial certificate atteſting that they neither were ſhipped nor have been in any ſuſpected place, which we would not fail to let you know for your government."

From the New-York Spectator.

JUDICIARY BILL.

There are ſeveral ſpeeches in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the U. S on the ſubject of the repeal of the *late* "act for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," that have obtained a general inſertion in the public papers. Thoſe of Meſſrs. Dana and Griſwold, of Connecticut, will no doubt be intereſting. That of Mr. Rutledge has already appeared in a Waſhington paper—It certainly is a handſome ſpecimen of eloquence, but rather too long for inſertion, after all the public has ſeen on this ſubject—We ſhall content ourſelves with the following extracts, which will give the reader ſome idea of Mr. R.'s manner of thinking and ſpeaking. Of the Preſident's conduct in regard to Mr. Greene, of Rhode-Iſland, he ſays:—

"The diſtrict judge in Rhode-Iſland was appointed circuit judge, and Mr. Greene was appointed diſtrict judge. On the fourth day of March Mr. Greene took his ſeat in the Senate—the friends of the adminiſtration objected to his keeping it—they ſaid he was a judge, as appeared by the journals of the Senate—they here made a complete recognition of his appointment as judge, and he vacated his ſeat—after getting home he received his commiſſion, in which the blanks had been filled with the words *circuit judge* inſtead of diſtrict judge. Mr. Greene enclоſed his commiſſion to the executive in a letter moſt profoundly reſpectful, and requeſted the errors of the clerk in the department of ſtate might be corrected, and his commiſſion made to conform to the appointment, as recorded on the Senatorial journal. To this letter, which was in highly reſpectful terms, the Preſident would not deign to have any anſwer given; he pocketed Mr. Greene's commiſſion and placed another gentleman in his office—this is a hiſtory of the appointment of Mr. Greene, and the manner in which the Preſident "corrected the procedure."

"Will gentlemen look back to the hiſtories of other countries, and then tell us the people here have nothing to apprehend from themſelves? Who, ſir, proved fatal to the liberties of Rome? The courtier of the people; one who profeſſed to be "the man of the people;" who had willed away his fortune to the people, and had expoſed his will to the public eye; a man who, when a crown was proffered to him, ſhrunk from the offer, and affectedly ſaid it did not come from the people; it was Julius Cæſar who proſtrated the liberties of Rome, and yet Cæſar profeſſed to be the friend of Rome, to be, in fact, *the people's.* Who was it that in England deſtroyed the repreſentative government, and concentered all its powers in his own hands? One who ſtyled himſelf the man of the people; who was plain, nay, ſtudiouſly negligent in his dreſs; diſdaining to call himſelf Miſter, it was plain unaſſuming Oliver—Oliver Cromwell, the friend of the people; the protector of the commonwealth."

"The obſervations of one honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) being now reiterated by another reſpecting the courſe of conduct we purſued at the Preſidential election ſhews that time has not abated the reſentment of Virginia which we excited by our not voting for the Virginian candidate. Permit me here to declare, ſir, that in reviewing all my public conduct, I can diſcover no one act of which I am more ſatisfied than my having put a blank vote into the ballot box—much has been ſaid on this ſubject; my friend from Delaware and myſelf have been denounced by the jacobins of the country; at their civic feaſts and in their drunken frolics we have been noticed; European renegadoes who have left their ears on the whipping poſts of their reſpective countries, or who have come to this country to ſave their ears, have endeavored to hang

out terrors to us in the public prints; nay, in circular letters have been diffused thro the country, charging us with the intention of preventing at one time the election of a president, and at another with the design of defeating the vote of the electors and making a President by law. This was all a calumny, and as it relates to the South-Carolina delegation, I declare they had no intention of defeating the public will; they never heard of any project for making a president by law; they had but one object in view, which they pursued steadily as long as there was any prospect of attaining it."

"Following the example set by his colleague the gentleman from Virginia has bestowed much censure on the past administration, and makes it a serious charge against them, having appointed under this law a gentleman of Maryland who he says was not with us formerly, but unfurled his standard in the service of his king and fought against his country-men whom he then deemed rebels. I did not expect, Mr. Chairman, to here this observation from one of the friends of the executive. Since the fourth of March last I thought philosophy had thrown her mantle over all that had passed; that sins were to be forgotton and forgiven, and to prove the sincerity of this forgiving spirit, sinners were to be distinguished by executive favors—one would have tho't so in reviewing executive conduct; where persons had been imprisoned and fined under our law, they we know, were released; where fines had actually been paid, the officers of government had been ordered to return them, and not only tories had been appointed to office, but old tories, rank old tories who had been banished. The present collector* of Philadelphia for the internal revenue, has been appointed since the fourth of March last, and altho he never, like the gentleman alluded to, shivered lances in the service of his king, yet he was actively employed in the more safe service of giving information to the British generals, and marching before Sir William Howe, and, decorated with laurels, he conducted him into the metropolis of his native state. Sir, there are many instances of this kind. Have gentlemen forgotten the young Englishman who was so busily employed here last winter during the presidential election, that in seeing him one would really have supposed him not only a member of this house, but like him of Tennessee holding an entire vote at his command—this youngster was sent out here by some merchants in England to collect debts due to them in this country, and his father, whose tory principles carried him from America early in the revolution, is now subsisting on a royal pension—and this young man has been appointed our consul at London, and the former consul, a native and staunch American, whose conduct had been approved by our merchants generally, has been turned out to create a vancancy."

* *Mr. Tench Coxe.*

MINISTERIAL ADROITNESS.

OR

The newest and most approved method of EXPEDITING

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS:

Being a history of the rise, progress, and final passage of One Bill in One House of the National Legislature.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editor of the Gazette of the U. States.

"Though you find, in the National Intelligencer, a correct statement of the most important votes which are taken in the house of representatives, and a very smooth account of the course of proceedings, yet you get no adequate idea of the ministerial mode of transacting business. You will, indeed, occasionally find very unwarrantable statements in that paper, whenever, in the opinion of the editor, the character of his party requires from him that kind of aid. In the Intelligencer of Wednesday the 24th of March, it is asserted, that the discussion of the bill, for relieving the luxuries of life from the burthen of taxes, continued with little intermission for six days, "*during which the house set to a late hour, notwithstanding repeated motions made by the minority to adjourn. In this unusual devotion to public business, the citizens will discern a laudable solicitude to terminate the session at the earliest period.*"

"It is to be hoped that this indecent misrepresentation is chargeable only upon the editor of the Intelligencer, and that he has not been put upon it by some man of more consequence.

"*Notwithstanding repeated motions made by the minority to adjourn.*"—The fact is, that on four successive days, out of the six here mentioned, the ministerial party adjourned in great confusion, for the purpose of deviling ways and means to extricate themselves from the embarrassments into which they were thrown by their own proceedings.

"Inasmuch as an examination of the subject has been provoked, I will give you a history of this bill, which, in the opinion of the Intelligencer, reflects so much honour on the industry, skill, and perseverance of the ministerial party.

"The committee of ways and means, which reported this bill, and of which Mr. Randolph is chairman, was appointed on the 2d day of the session. After a good deal of delay which exhausted the patience of several of the party, Davis of Kentucky moved a resolution for the repeal of the internal taxes, and stated as his reason, the delay of the committee of ways and means upon this subject. Even the Aurora tho't some apology necessary, and informed us that the committee had resolved to mature the business before they brought it forward and to introduce it to the house in a perfect state, so that it might be acted upon with promptness and without embarrassment.

"At length, after sitting precisely three months, Mr. Randolph introduced his well matured bill to repeal the internal taxes. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday the 24th of March. Some discussion took place upon the merits of this *perfect* bill, and Mr. Randolph was convinced that it might be rendered yet more perfect by some slight alteration. He consequently introduced an amendment *twice as long* as the original bill. A gentleman remarked, that the amendment ought to be printed for the use of the members before acting upon it. Mr. Randolph said that was his object: but he had *several other* amendments to propose, and thought it best to have them all printed at once. It was mentioned that no other amendment could be submitted while that was pending; but the gentleman might withdraw his first amendment, and offer the others with it, after which the whole might be printed.

"Mr. Randolph accordingly withdrew his long amendment; but not exactly understanding what was to be done next, he moved that the committee rise, and as soon as the speaker had resumed the chair, moved that the long amendment be printed.

"Mr. Griswold observed, that he had no objection to an order for printing; but it must be an order to print a paper in that gentleman's pocket. No amendment was before the house; none had been reported by the committee of the whole. The ministerial gentlemen knew not how to proceed. Mr. Randolph made a long speech—but the difficulty still remained. At length Mr. Randolph moved to go back into committee of the whole, for the purpose of starting anew. The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the long amendment was again proposed, upon which the committee rose, and the house ordered the amendment to be printed.

"Mr. Randolph did not chuse to hazard another step that day, and accordingly moved for an adjournment at an early hour, and the motion was carried. Of course, this was not a "*motion by the minority.*"

"On Tuesday the bill for repealing the internal taxes was again resumed. A number of new objections were urged against this *perfect* bill, and Mr. Randolph and his friends finding themselves unable to obviate them were again disconcerted. A motion was made to recommit it to the committee of ways and means. It was said to be so immature that the committee of the whole and the house could not advantageously proceed upon it in its present form. Mr. Randolph admitted the force of the objections, complained that gentlemen on the other side of the house only pointed out errors without assisting to correct them, but objected the recommitment. Such was the *im*-perfect state of the bill, and so evident was the necessity of drawing it anew, that the little David of Legislation, after one or two long speeches, finding that the question could be no longer evaded, called for an adjournment, after the speaker had risen and stated the question to the house, but before the vote could be taken. The adjournment was carried by the ministerial party, though the other part of the house voted against it.

"When the house met on Wednesday, Mr. Raldolph introduced another long string of amendments which he hoped would remedy the faults complained of, and spare him the mortification of a recommitment. A great part of the day was spent in hearing the arguments of the ministerialists to prove that these amendments would answer the purpose; and finally, after the amendments had been amended by an entire new section which Mr. Goddard introduced, and by an alteration of several others, they were adopted. Mr. Dennis then moved to strike out of the first section, the words "*sales at auction,*" and to insert "*coffee,*" and gave notice that he intended to move further amendments by substituting *brown sugar, bohea tea,* and *salt,* in place of some of the refined articles named in the bill, for the purpose of trying the principle whether the surplus revenue should be spared exclusively from luxuries or in part from the necessaries of life. The ministerial party did not wish to have this comparison appear upon their journals, and, as the best expedient which occurred to them to avoid it, called for a division of the question, so that the votes upon striking out and inserting should be taken separately. This was objected to, as not in order; it was said that the motion was a simple proposition, and consequently not divisible by the rules of the house. It was referred to the speaker, who decided that the question was *not* divisible. The party not to be thwarted in their course by the rules of the house and decisions of their own speaker, appealed from the decision of the chair. The question being put, "*Is the decision of the chair in order?*" the ministerialists, *tenacious of their purpose,* and willing to compass their end, whatever might be the means, determined in the negative. Here a whimsical farce commenced respecting the second part of the motion. These wise legislators, with the little man of *flings* at their head, had imagined that by carrying the first part of the motion in the negative, and leaving no place designated for the insertion of the word *coffee*, they would be able to evade that part of the question, and pursuing the same course with the amendments which they knew were to follow, congratulated themselves upon a new discovery by which they expected to keep their journals free from the mention of those articles of necessity which the constitutionalists wished to substitute for the luxuries named in the bill. But lo! again they were brought up, as the sailors say, all standing, by another rule of the house, and by a positive declaration of the speaker that the question must be put. After nearly an hour had been consumed and no way discovered to get out of the perplexity, a reconsideration of the vote for dividing the question was moved and seconded. After a variety of remarks upon this motion, the speaker rose to put the question, when an adjournment was called for and carried by the ministerial side of the house.

"On Thursday, after commencing the proceedings of the day in a very curious and novel manner, which will be noticed further on, the house proceeded to consider some further amendments offered by Mr. Randolph, and gen. Smith, of Maryland. After the usual time of adjournment, and when the members appeared to be exhausted by the labours of the day, an adjournment was asked for by one of the constitualists, in order, as is believed, to give Mr. Griswold an opportunity of submitting to the house a number of arguments against the bill, but which he tho't would not be heard with patience at so late an hour. On this solitary occasion, it is true that a motion was made by the constitutionalists to adjourn, and was not carried. Mr. Griswold went into a very able and conclusive argument which detained the house to a very late hour. A motion was then made further to amend the bill, by inserting, after the words "*stamped vellum, parchment and paper,*" the words "*and the duties on imported brown sugar.*" Mr. Randolph had now got through with all the amendments which he had to offer. He began to look, with extreme solicitude, upon this favourite child of his legislative labour. It had cost him many "throes and convulsions" in the production, and much anxiety and perplexity in the nurturing; and he became every moment more and more desirous of seeing it out of the reach of those who had been all along unkindly pointing out to him deformities which his paternal eye had not discerned, and who, for ought that he knew, might still discover as many more, should time be given them to examine it. He therefore hoped that the bill would be ordered to be engrossed before the house should adjourn; and for the purpose of *saving time,* and coming at a *prompt decision,* he said he would move for the previous question upon the amendment last proposed. The motion being seconded, it was put by the speaker in these words—"Shall the main question be now put?" And it was carried in the negative by the ministerial sect. Having thus cut the business short, and as they shrewdly imagined, surmounted all obstacles, they triumphantly called for the question on engrossing. But here again, like an ill omen, a rule of the house thwarted their course and once more put them at a stand. The speaker declared that the bill could not be engrossed while a motion to amend was pending, and this motion, he said, had been hung up by the previous question just taken. Upon this, the ministerial gentlemen began to manifest some doubt of the expediency of the mode which they had adopted for saving time and coming to a prompt decision. They attempted to retrace their steps, and called for the question on the amendment upon which the previous question had been taken. Here, also, they were equally entangled; for the speaker declared, in conformity to the rules of the house, that it was not in order to put the main question on any motion *the same day* on which the previous question on such motion had been put and carried in the negative. It was now evident, that nothing further could be done without getting rid of these rules, and for that purpose Mr. Elmendorf, who has sometimes been called *the bird of wisdom,* demanded an appeal from the decision of the speaker. Here again the sect were reduced to the perplexing alternative either of going directly in the teeth of all rules of order, and again deserting their speaker, or else of stopping short, and abandoning the triumph of a *prompt decision.* In this dilemma, an adjournment was called for, and carried; but not by the *minority.*

"Having thus stated to you the manner in which the ministerialists *closed* their sessions upon four of the days occupied in the business of repealing the internal taxes, I will now give you an account of the manner in which some of those sessions commenced. The Intelligencer continues:

"*In this unusual devotion to public business, the citizens will discern a laudable solicitude to terminate the session at the earliest period.*"—It is a very hard thing to decide upon men's intentions, and I will not undertake to say that the ministerial gentlemen are not solicitous to expedite public business; but if I were disposed to write their eulogium, knowing the progress which they have made during the present session, and particularly knowing the history of the bill now under consideration, I should never mention that solicitude, lest I should be thought either to satirize them or to impeach their talents. Will the Intelligencer place to the account of this solicitude the *two hours and a half* spent by these gentlemen on Thursday, in making, debating, and withdrawing motions to amend the minutes of the day before? The parts which they wished to have stricken out were those which recorded the decision of the chair on the indivisibility of Mr. Dennis's motion, and that which says that a debate arose upon a question of order. It was said by the ministerialists, who were in favour of striking out, that the journals ought not to contradict the positive rules of the house, and those rules direct that no debate shall be had upon a question of order. On this occasion Mr. Davis, who is rather stubborn, and not so well broken in as the generality of the sect, rebelled, and declared that if the journal was not consistent with the rules of the house, it was consistent with truth, and with the proceedings which it recorded, and that he should vote against striking out. Several of the constitutionalists opposed the motion. They said that the constitution compelled the house to keep a journal, and the sole object was to enable the public to judge whether their proceedings were correct and proper or not. The precedent of striking out, what all acknowledged to be a true statement of facts, was dangerous in the extreme. If the majority were at liberty to record only such parts of their proceedings as they might chuse, the intention of the constitution would be frustrated, and the house might as well keep no journals. Mr. Bayard said, that if gentlemen would run themselves into excesses and contravene the rules of order for the purpose of coming at an object which they had in view, and, after sleeping upon it, could come into the house and new model their journals in conformity with their cooler judgment, it would be better to keep no journals, for they could answer no purpose but to deceive the public and posterity. He insisted, that though the majority have the physical power of controlling their own journals and rendering them what they please, yet, in justice and propriety, they can exercise that power only in rendering the record conformable with the facts which it records. This was acknowledged on all hands to be the case in the present instance. He said if the principle now contended for by the other side of the house should prevail, he should not be surprized at seeing a motion brought forward to erase from the journals the yeas and nays, whenever the majority might wish to conceal the names of those who had voted for or against any particular measure. It was said in reply, that the journals are entirely in the power of the house, and I think it was Elmendorf, but it was certainly some one of the sect, who declared that the majority might, if they please, expunge the yeas and nays. After many other remarks, which it would not be convenient for you, nor very honorable for our national legislature, to lay before the public, the motion *was withdrawn.*

"Mr. Randolph moved to amend that part of the journal which stands in these words:

"Another motion was then made and seconded, farther to amend the bill, by striking out in the said first section thereof, the words "*sales at auction,*" for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof the word "*coffee.*"

"The proposition was to strike out of the journals the words '*for the purpose of,*' and the words '*in lieu thereof,*' in order to insert the word '*and,*' so as to make the journal read, "by striking out in the said first section thereof, the words *sales at auction, and* inserting the word *coffee.*" Upon this motion Mr. Bacon made a long speech and apparently proved to his own satisfaction that a very nice distinction ought to be taken between the import of the words "*and inserting,*" and the words "*for the purpose of inserting.*" He said that as the motion stood recorded upon the journal, there could be no doubt that it was a simple proposition; that it could not be divided; and that he, on the appeal from the decision of the chair, had voted wrong in declaring that decision to be not in order. But the case, he insisted would be very different upon a question put in the other form. If you had ever heard this old gentleman speak, you would feel no inclination to see his arguments recapitulated in this place. Suffice it to say that he made a *long speech,* and so convincing was it, that as soon as he sat down, Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion. The motion made the evening before to reconsider the vote for dividing Mr. Dennis's motion was then called up and disposed of, and the house proceeded to business between *two and three* o'clock, about the usual time of adjourning.

"On Friday morning a similar scene was acted over, with some alterations and embellishments. It commenced upon the reading of the following part of the minutes of Thursday:

"A call was then made for the question to engross the bill, in order to its being read a third time.

"On which call,

"Mr. Speaker declared, that, in his opinion, it was not in order to engross the bill, until the main question, the motion on which the previous question had been called for and taken, should be put and decided by the house: and it was further the opinion of the chair, it was not in order to call for, or put the main question on any motion the same day on which the previous question on such motion was called for, and decided in the negative, by the house. Whereupon, an appeal was demanded from the decision of the chair."

"A motion was made by Mr. Nicholson to strike out the whole of this part of the journal. It was debated for a considerable time, and many arguments were urged to prove that the proceedings of the speaker are not proceedings of the house. It was suggested in reply that there was an appeal pending from these very decisions; that the vote on that appeal must be recognized by the clerk, and that the journal would be absurd, should it state the proceedings on an appeal from a decision which should not appear to have ever been made. Some one rose and said, if Mr. Elmendorf would withdraw his appeal this objection would be obviated. Mr. Elmendorf then rose and said that he would withdraw the appeal. The speaker informed him that it was not in order to withdraw any motion while another motion was pending before the house. Mr. Nicholson withdrew his motion to expunge. Mr. Randolph immediately renewed it. Another debate ensued. Mr. Gregg, of Pennsylvania, was ashamed of his party, and declared that a new mode of proceeding had found its way into that house. He said, he had never witnessed any thing of this kind in former sessions, and did not think that any honour was reflected upon the legislature or the nation by such proceedings. One of the constitutionalists moved for the yeas and nays on the question for expunging. A sufficient number of members rose in favour of taking them. If the question had been so taken and carried, it would have been the duty of the clerk to enter the question at large together with the yeas and nays in the minutes for Friday; so that the obnoxious passage would still have appeared in the journal. This being suggested, Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion and the ministerialists abandoned the expunging plan.

"The journal being thus left to speak the truth, Mr. Elmendorf rose and withdrew the appeal which he had made from the decision of the speaker just before the last adjournment. Upon this Mr. Dawson rose and renewed the appeal. The decision being again read by the clerk, a division of the question on the appeal was called for, and the vote was taken accordingly upon the separate parts of the decision. Some of the ministerialists on this occasion deserted their standard and voted with the constitutionalists. The consequence was, that both parts of the decision were declared to be in order: and so the house was once more ready to proceed to business.

"The bill to repeal the internal taxes was then resumed, and the motion on which the previous question had been taken, on Thursday, was called up. As no project for *saving time* and making a *prompt decision* was now offered, the amendment was soon disposed of. After this a new section was added. A call was then made for engrossing the bill. Mr. Griswold hoped that the bill would be printed. He said it had undergone so many and such various amendments that scarcely any thing of the original bill remained; and declared for one that he did not understand it. Mr. Randolph hoped it would not be printed. He hoped it would have a third reading, and pass that day. It was said, in reply, that the bill could not possibly be passed on that day, as time must be taken for engrossing it, and it was already a late hour. Several of the ministerialists concurred in the wish that the bill might be printed. They acknowledged, that so far were they from comprehending the bill with all its amendments, that they could not even tell the number of amendments which had been made to it. Mr. Randolph began to fear that his troops were not sufficiently disciplined. Several of them indicated symptoms of desertion. He resolved, if possible, to rally them, and bring them back to a state of due sub-

ordination. He assured them, in a tone of authority, that there was no obstacle in the way of the final passage of the bill; that it was already engrossed, and might immediately be read a third time and passed. He reminded them of the opposition and perplexity which they had met with in the progress of the bill; complained of the delay occasioned by so often taken votes by yeas and nays; and, to put their allegiance to the severest test, concluded by declaring, that he should be DISAPPOINTED and MORTIFIED if the bill should not finally pass before the adjournment of the house. Mr. Davis again became restive. He said, he could see no reason why the time might not as well be spent in taking yeas and nays as in making and withdrawing motions to expunge the journals, and in trying appeals from decisions of the speaker. "I am astonished," said he, "at the assertion of the gentleman, that the bill is already engrossed: I cannot understand him—it is not true—we are now considering the question of engrossing—it has not been taken—and yet the gentleman tells us the bill has been engrossed. I do not understand such proceedings." Several gentlemen hoped that the bill would be engrossed, and ordered for a third reading on Monday, and that in the meantime it would be printed for the use of the members. This order was accordingly taken, and Mr. Randolph was left to fulfil, at his leisure, his promise of *disappointment* and *mortification* at the stubborn disobedience of his men, not twenty of whom voted with him. The bill passed finally on the following Monday, and went up to the senate, where it is undergoing a thorough revision and repair on account of its imperfection.

"Such have been the real proceedings in this case, which is seized upon by the ministerial print as affording the best opportunity which has occurred, of bestowing an eulogium upon the skill and legislative talents of the sect, and of calling upon the citizens to admire and applaud the new order of things.—*Ab uno disce omnes*. From this specimen, and from the commendation bestowed upon it, you may form some idea of the ORDINARY mode of proceeding."

NEW-YORK, April 10.

By the letters lately received from Cape Francois, we are now enabled to form a pretty correct idea of the treatment which Americans receive and may expect from Leclerc and his myrmidons. The American vessels which he found there on his arrival, he immediately embargoes—crews, boats and vessels, he puts into *requisition* at pleasure, without paying one sous in compensation for their services or use—Flour, which the inhabitants were willing to purchase at 16 dollars per bbl. the French authorities seize, and convert to their own use—paying *at the rate* of 12 dollars per bbl. one fourth only in cash, the other three fourths in bills on France, which can no where be sold, even at discount of 50 per cent. One unfortunate American* had the folly to trust French officers with a deposit of 23,000 dollars, confiding in *gallic faith*—Delusive confidence! when he asks again for his own—for his *all*—he is denied to be the owner:—he offers the most convincing proofs—they are rejected. Depressed by his loss, and still more by the disappoint of his *trust in national honor*, existence becomes a burden—and he buries his sorrows—with his person, in a watery grave. Unhappy Low! Americans, while they regret thy hard fate, will not cease to execrate the rapacity and injustice which occasioned it—An avenging providence will pursue the guilty authors of thy death. "The pestilence that walketh in darkness," and the bayonets of men, fighting in defence of their personal freedom and national independence, will permit but few of those oppressors of mankind, to revisit their native land, surcharged with the spoils of violated neutrality, or of subjugated valor.

* Mr. Low.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated Feb. 18, 1802.

"The Commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of 1794, have re-assembled and are proceeding to business.

—

WHEREAS the Sieur Charles Godfrey Paleske, and Mr. Johann Ernst Christian Schultze, have respectively returned the Exequaturs which they had received, recognizing them as Consuls of his majesty, the king of Prussia, in the United States, notice is hereby given, that their functions, as such, have accordingly ceased.

Given under my hand at the Department of State, this 15th day of April, 1802.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

—

BY AUTHORITY.

At a meeting on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1802, of the Commissioners under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce & Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States, it was ordered; that the following notice be published in such American papers as the Government of the United States shall direct.—

"All persons interested in the provisions of the 7th article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, are requested to take notice, that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of said article, are ready to proceed in the execution of the trust assigned them at their office in Gray's Inn-Square, Gray's Inn."

—

Extract of a letter from Tobias Lear Esquire. to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Francois, March 29th, 1802.

"The Prefect yesterday gave orders to the Custom-house, that no American vessel should be admitted to an entry until the captain should have exhibited his papers to me, and received a certificate from my office, that his vessel is American property, and that none should depart without a passport."

"March 30th, 1802."

"P. S. There was a pretty severe engagement yesterday, about ten miles from hence, between the troops which arrived the day before, which had been sent out, and the blacks, in which the latter had their camp broken up, and it is said, lost upwards of 400, left on the field of battle.—Christophe, who commanded, is said to have fled. The troops which arrived yesterday have marched out this morning.

"Accounts from the South say, that Gen. Desseline (a black general) has been obliged to abandon a strong hold, which he held near St. Marcs, after losing 800 men. We do not exactly know where Toussaint is.

Two ships, of what is called the Batavian division, arrived yesterday, and the signal is now out for several others."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1802.

—*DEATH!*—

Departed this life on Saturday the 17th inst. universally regretted, Mrs. ALICE MARSHALL, wife of WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq. of this city.

—

On Thurday evening last arrived in this city, on his way to Charleston, (S. C.) AARON BURR, Esq. Vice-President of the United States.

—

We are unavoidably compelled to omit publishing in this day's paper the continuation of Mr. BAYARD'S celebrated speech on the Judiciary bill.

—

ERRATUM.

In the peace signed "A Friend to Order," which appeared in our last, read "*commanded*," instead of "*commenced*," in the 2d column in the 12th line from the top.

And in some of the first papers which were printed, read "*oppose*," instead of "*appear*," in the 13th line from the conclusion.

—

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1st March, 1802.

"The following is a paragraph of a letter, which I have this moment received from a friend in Paris, under date of 22d Feb. It is important, and should be known in America."

"It is determined, that a Colony "shall be settled in LOUISIANA "and FLORIDA. Gen. *Bernadotte* is to have the command; its "departure will perhaps depend on "the accounts expected from *St. Domingo*; preparations are now "making for this expedition. I understand the Indian nations, ad"joining *Florida*, have agents now "here, for the purpose of making "Treaties with this Country, to u"nite themselves with the troops or "settlers, that may be sent from "hence. The establishment of this "Colony *is said* to be a darling ob"ject, and it will be pursued with "ardor, unless the difficulties that "may arise at *St. Domingo*, should "derange the present plan."

—

From New-York, April 16.

Capt. Barnard, in 19 days from Antigua, arrived here yesterday afternoon, informs, that the day before he sailed, news reached that place, that an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Martinique and Dominique, and one was hourly expected at Antigua, in consequence of some late advices received at Martinique by a British Packet.

[On the above, and the following from the Evening Post, the reader will make his own comments.]

"A rumour (we will not call it more) is in town, which reached us just as the paper was going to press, and so late that we could not trace it far, that advices had been received in the West-Indies by an English frigate, which left London the 7th of March, that not only no Definitive Treaty was signed, but that Hostilities had actually re-commenced."

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique to his correspondent in this city, dated 26th March, 1802, received via Sag-Harbour.

"I wrote you a few days ago, via Alexandria, since when the Trent frigate has arrived express from England, directing the Commanders in Chief to be on their guard. Private information by this vessel says, that in consequence of the trifling conduct of the French Legation, and the reluctance discovered by the Dutch and Spanish Ambassadors to cede Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-Britain, Lord Cornwallis had given in his *ultimatum*, declaring that he would return to his Court if they did not dicide in 24 hours. We have six sail of the line just arrived to strengthen our position to windward."

—

The following letter from a Consignee at New-Orleans, to his owners in this city, confirms what has appeared in the papers under the head of *Spanish Equality*.

"*New-Orleans, March* 18, 1802.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of your schooner in this place, but am sorry to add, that by an order of the intendant-general of this colony, no money can be imported in neutral vessels, to be laid out in this country, without paying a duty of 6 per cent. Your's I entered for deposit, and to prevent them from having any demand for storage, I went forward with a merchant of the first respectability, to give security that I would produce and ship the money; they gave it me up, but the next day, by order of the intendant, a guard came and took it from me and carried it to the treasury. I immediately petitioned for permission to export it, after 3 days delay I got the permission, but to my great astonishment found they charged me three per cent. storage for 3 days. I should immediately have protested against the proceedings, could I have obtained the consent of the supercargo, as I think it great imposition, and a violation of the treaty. There are several Americans situated in the same way, and lest there should be more, I have to request you will make this known to all friends coming this way."

—

We yesterday received the Columbian Centinel of the 7th instant, and were most agreeably surprised at the fast increase of Federalism in the state of Massachusetts. The Centinel of that date contains the return of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor from Suffolk county, from 22 towns in Essex, from 17 towns in Middlesex, one in Bristol, 5 in Plymouth; 9 in Norfolk and 6 in Worcester; by which it appears that the truly republican candidate, Mr. STRONG, has 8703 votes and Mr. GERRY, the Democratic candidate, 6722, making a majority in favor of Mr. Srong of almost two thousand votes, and being upwards of *two thousand two hundred more votes than he received the last year from these very towns.*

Mr. Robbins, and, "our general" Heath, were the only candidates for the office of lieutenant-governor. Mr. Robbins will be elected by about the same majority as Mr. Strong.

The honorable John Quincy Adams, Esq. is elected to the Senate. The advancement of this gentleman to high stations in political life, is sincerely to be wished: not because he is the illustrious son of an illustrious father, but because he is known to be a man of profound science, of great abilities and integrity, and of the most extensive acquaintance with political and general knowledge.

We could not hesitate long since to believe that the mad conduct of the present government would have its due effect in the N. England states as well as elsewhere; we however had not promised ourselves so sudden and so great a change in Massachusetts. The anti-justice bill, and the internal revenue bill, taking from the mouth of labor and giving to the lap of wealth, as well as numerous other acts, would not fail to have a great effect, an operation which we dare venture to predict will be most loudly proclaimed at the next election of members of Congress.

When the people at large shall discover one co-ordinate branch tearing to pieces another and at the same time destroying our sacred constitution; when they see laws made, that on the middling and lower grades of our citizens have a burdensome effect, by taking from every family full many a dollar annually for their coffee, their bohea tea, their brown sugar, their molasses, and even their salt, to render lighter the expences of the rich who ride in their chariots, or to encourage intoxication by taking off the tax on whiskey*; or to bear the expences of Beau Dawson, in a national frigate, to pay a visit to France and England; or to provide for their sinecures; when they see the numerous ejections from office of the old patriots and soldiers of the better times of Washington and Adams, to dig, beg or starve, because they thought not Washington a knave or fool, not Adams both; when they see the numerous misdemeanors of a wanton and revengeful administration, giving the lie to former profession, and laughing at the admonitions of rectitude and patriotism, anxious for the aggrandisement of themselves and friends; and regardless of unjust means, to suppress their opponents; when these things are clearly seen by the people of the United States, and well weighed, as well weighed they will be; though not hasty, yet firm will be their resolve, though not boisterous, yet sure will be their opposition, and sure will be the emphatical "execution of the public will." [Anti-Democrat.]

* *Let us not be here misunderstood: in extraordinary emergencies, the poor contribute their* proportion *of taxes, as well as the rich; but to support our peace establishment, as at present, the* luxuries *and* vices *of a nation are proper objects of taxation: hence if the taxes can be lessened, the amount lessened ought to affect tea, sugar, salt, and other necessaries of life, and not the coaches of the wealthy, nor the whiskey of the intemperate.*

—

A GULL.

A bill making certain provisions in relation to the public debt, was read a third time on Thursday. The bill was entitled, "an act making provision for the payment of the whole of the public debt.—This title, no ways answerable to the provisions of the bill, was doubtless intended to impress the people with an idea, that Congress were about to pay off the whole public debt at once—Whereas the bill went to authorize a re-loan, for the purpose of paying off a part of the debt—Mr. T. Morris, for the purpose of expressing the objects of the bill, moved to amend the title in the following words: "A Bill making certain provisions in relation to the public debt," to which Mr. Dennis, by the consent of Mr. T. Morris, added "and authorizing a re-loan of a part thereof."—These amendments, tho justly and clearly expressing the intention of the bill, which the title did not, were not however adopted. At any further election, if the subject of the public debt should be brought into view; it will be very easy to take this title of the law, and say—"See here how much we have done already, the very first session of Congress; we have made provisions for paying off the *whole* of the public debt." Beware good people, you have been gulled long enough by names and profession; you cannot yet be led to believe, that borrowing money to pay our debts, frees us from any further burden.

(Wash. Federalist.)

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May next,

A Negro Woman,

Who is a good COOK;

A Bedford Filly,

Four years old; THREE WELL BRED MARES, (all with Dion at this time) and one or two good SADDLE HORSES.

Two of the mares will be sold on a credit of ninety days, the balance for Cash.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

April 22d, 1802. ep 4t.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs;	Coffee;
Crates of Queen's Ware;	Brown Sugar;
Glass Ware;	Madeira & Sherry Wine;
Black Pepper;	Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

Joseph Needham,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken part of Mr. John M'Bride's shop, opposite Dr. William Foushee's, on the main street, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He has now on hand, an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and makes and sells

Jewellery & Silver Ware

on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

*** Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

N. B. Was offered to me for sale, by a black woman, named Diley, 1 gold necklace chain; 4 gold watch keys; 4 Sett Rings; 1 gold watch chain; 1 dozen gilt watch keys; 2 pair Hooks & Eyes; and 4 Tortoise shell Rings, for 12s. which gave me reason to think that they were stolen. Any person claiming the above mentioned things, will come forward, pay charges and take them.

April 24th, 1802. ep 4t

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the west side of the road leading from Manchester to Petersburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampments. There is as fine a spring upon it as any below the Mountains.—This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain. There is some excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have also for sale, about 100 Acres of LAND on the east side of the above mentioned road, on Grindal Creek, and adjoining the Ampthill estate. This is good wheat land, and there may be some fine meadow made on it. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both the above tracts may view the lands first, and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Chester Lodge, April 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE

Mole House Servant

ABOUT 35 years of age. He has been for some time a resident in the city, and of unexceptionable character. The terms very moderate, and may be known as also the servant seen upon application made to Messrs. Prosser & Moncure.

April 24th, 1802. tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all persons whomsoever from crediting or contracting any debt with AARON HASKINS, without my consent or order, as I will not pay any debt whatsoever contracted by the said Aaron Haskins.

CREED HASKINS, *Guardian.*

April 16th, 1802. law 3w

The High bred Engliſh Stallion,

DION,

WAS imported from London laſt fall by John Hoomes, Eſq of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garſoth of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there; among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York courſe (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt poſſible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's ſir Harry, and ſir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo; for his racing (in almoſt every inſtance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing ſeven years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle, or carriage horſes. Dion will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, which will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the 10th day of Auguſt following, at Ampthill, (in Cheſterfield county) on James River, and within ſix miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the ſtable door) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and Ten for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, which may be diſcharged any time before the 10th of Auguſt next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the ſeaſon, and 40 dollars to inſure, with one dollar to the groom, in every inſtance; the beſt paſturage in the ſtate (until the ſeaſon is out) gratis, after which, ſhould any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for ten to inſure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garſoth, and got by Spadille [one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croſt's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaſter Sterling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Doddſworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

To the Freeholders of the Senatorial Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Henrico, Goochland, *and* Louiſa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as ſenator for the laſt term, and a conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the beſt of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingneſs to ſerve the diſtrict for the enſuing term.—Should my former ſervices be now rewarded by your approbation, the higheſt poſſible reward, I flatter myſelf that my future conduct will be correſpondent with the true intereſt of my country and conſtituents—whilſt I remain with grateful reſpect and eſteem,

Your obt. humble ſervant,

THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1ſt, 1802.

S. & S. Myers,

Have this day received from Amſterdam, via New-York,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Which they offer FOR SALE, at their Store oppoſite BOOKER'S TAVERN.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

RUM;	German Steel;
Sugar;	Flanders Sheeting;
Coffee;	Foolſcap and Poſt Paper;
Pepper;	India Cottons, &c.
Caſtile Soap;	
Scotch Snuff;	

Richmond, April 1, 1802. 1aw 6t

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet [illegible] inches high, and of a tawny complexi[on]. He was purchaſed of Mr. William [illegible] wick of Richmond. It is probable he [may] be now lurking in or about the neighb[our]hood of Peterſburg, as his mother reſides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver the ſaid runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

FOR SALE,

SHERRY WINE,

Of a ſuperior quality, in quarter caſks, for caſh, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

Prichett, Pollard & Johnſton.

March 22, 1802.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In conſequence of the elections in the different counties in this ſtate coming on the 29th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertiſed, and from a deſire of many gentlemen of the turf alſo, I am compelled to alter the ſame to the third Wedneſday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepſtakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber. Should more than ſix ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Second day, a purſe of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Third day, a purſe of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepſtakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This ſubſcription will be cloſed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Good ſtables and litter furniſhed for race horſes GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Courſe.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subſcriber having taken the above Courſe for two years, has furniſhed himſelf with good beds, as well as ſtables, together with oſtlers and ſervants of a proper deſcription; alſo, liquors of a ſuperior quality. He flatters himſelf from his experience, and a deſire to pleaſe, in the above buſineſs, to give general and complete ſatisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genesſee.

For Sale, all the Subſcriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the ſtate of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the ſubſcriber offers it for ſale at Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one ſixth Caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix annual payments with lawful intereſt.

The mills are ſituated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Poſt, Bath and Caniſteo, ſeveral of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houſes are ſituated in Bath, Painted Poſt, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of theſe towns. All of which will poſitively be ſold, except the houſe and farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At firſt coſt, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been uſed.

THE cauſe of its ſale is, that it is not ſuch a carriage as was directed. It may be ſeen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 12, 1802.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Diſmal Swamp Canal Company, is requeſted at the Egle Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on buſineſs of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent ſubſcribers are alſo notified that on Tueſday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be ſold, unleſs they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

Robert Andrews, Preſident.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Geo. G. Martin.
Robert Bouſh,
} Directors.

March 29, 1802. ep 4w

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, eſq. in the county of Henrico, diſtant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty acres are of the beſt James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is ſecond low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any perſon purchaſing, will have the privilege of ſowing wheat in the fall, and poſſeſſion given next Chriſtmas. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for ſale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 24, 1802.

Notice,

THIS is to forewarn any perſon from taking aſſignment of a Note of mine given to Chriſtopher Johnſon, near Bent Creek, in the County of Buckingham, for the ſum of twelve pounds, due the 23d of this Month, as the Note was obtained of me in a fraudulent manner, for which I do not mean to pay it.

SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS.

Jefferſon Mills, April 5, 1802. 6t

Joſeph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his ſervices to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending perſons at their own houſes three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more aſſociate to receive leſſons at the ſame time and place, conſiderable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own houſe, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He reſides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du-Val's houſe.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8tp.

N. B. He will alſo teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the ſame terms.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, poſitively, without reſerve, for ready money, on the fourth Thurſday in this month, [the 29th inſtant] on the premiſes,

12 valuable Lots,

within the incloſure of Mr. Joſeph Jackſon. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. d.

Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep3

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Theſe gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſſo, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Fleming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING, *Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Peterſburg, intend to meet on the 1ſt day of May next enſuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts; when and where thoſe Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

By order of the Commiſſioners and Aſſignees,

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Peterſburg, April 1ſt, 1802. } ep 8t

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

J. Darmſtadt.

Richmond, April 1ſt, 1802. 8t.

THE different PARISHES are hereby notified, That Tueſday the 4th of May next, is the time of holding the Annual Convention of the Epiſcopal Church. As buſineſs highly intereſting requires the attention of the Members and Friends of the Church, it is hoped the Pariſhes will ſpare no exertion in ſending forward their Deputies.

By deſire of the Biſhop,

JOHN BUCHANAN, Treaſurer to the Prot. Eſp. Church.

April 5, 1802.

MR. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publiſhing the ſecond ſection of the act for calling in and regiſtering Certificates of the public debt of this ſtate, you will oblige

Your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, March 31, 1802. }

SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this ſtate, ſhall not on or before the 1ſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the intereſt due thereon, ſuch intereſt ſhall ceaſe after that period until the ſaid certificate ſhall be depoſited with the Treaſurer as aforeſaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been iſſued ſince the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and two, but ſuch perſons ſhall be allowed until the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to depoſit ſuch certificates as aforeſaid.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Cheſterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the court houſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away.—It is needleſs to ſwell the advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often aſcertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a houſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Herod and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks for themſelves, as they are the beſt racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New Brunſwick, Hick's Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

James P. Hopkins,

TAYLOR,

(Oppoſite the City Hotel)

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity for the encouragement he has received, and aſſures them that no exertion on his part ſhall be wanted to deſerve their future favours. Being provided with good workmen, he will be able to ſerve them on the ſhorteſt notice, with the neweſt faſhions, and his uſual punctuality.

☞ Thoſe of his country Cuſtomers who are indebted to him, will ſerve him materially by immediate payment.